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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/808,006	03/15/2001	Colin I'Anson	1509-148	4592

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HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY  
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION  
FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

ESCALANTE, OVIDIO

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2645

DATE MAILED: 12/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/808,006

**Applicant(s)**

I'ANSON, COLIN

**Examiner**

Ovidio Escalante

**Art Unit**

2645

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 August 2004.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10,13,14,16,17,19 and 20 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10,13,14,16,17,19 and 20 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on August 9, 2004 **Claims 1-10,13,14,16-17,19-20** are now pending in the present application.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 13 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 13 and 16 depend upon a canceled claim. Accordingly claims 13 and 16 have not been treated on the merits.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 14 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Brilla et al. US Patent 6,389,276.

**Regarding claim 14**, Brilla, teaches a method of transferring an audio message to a mobile entity across a mobile radio infrastructure, (abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

(a) transferring to a service system an uncompleted voice call made towards the mobile entity, (col. 4, lines 28-35),

(b) forming the uncompleted call into a data message addressed to the mobile entity, (col. 4, lines 33-39); and

(c) subsequently pushing, the data message ( an e-mail message is pushed) to the mobile entity over a data-capable bearer service for the mobile radio infrastructure, (col. 4, lines 39-45; col. 6, lines 3-15).

***Regarding claim 19***, Brilla teaches an apparatus for enabling an audio message to be transferred to a mobile entity across a mobile radio infrastructure (abstract) comprising:

a receiver for an uncompleted voice call made towards the mobile entity, (col. 4, lines 28-35);

a processor for forming the uncompleted call into a data message addressed to the mobile entity, (col. 4, lines 33-39); and

a memory for storing the data message, (col. 4, lines 33-39);

a transmitter for retrieving the stored data message and pushing the retrieved stored data message (an e-mail message is pushed) toward the mobile entity via a data-capable bearer service of the mobile radio infrastructure, (col. 4, lines 39-45 and col. 6, lines 3-15).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

8. Claims 1-10,17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brilla et al. US Patent 6,389,276 in view of Shaffer US Patent 6,021,114.

**Regarding claim 1**, Brilla teaches a method of transferring audio messages to a mobile entity across a mobile radio infrastructure, (abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

(a) transferring to a service system a voice call made towards the mobile entity but which cannot be completed, (col. 4, lines 28-35);

(b) recording the call (a record that a voice mail message has been stored/received is recorded in the system) at the service system and forming it into a data message (e.g. e-mail message) addressed to the mobile entity, (col. 4, lines 33-39); and

(c) pushing a data message to the mobile entity over a data-capable bearer service of the mobile radio infrastructure, (col. 4, lines 39-45 and col. 6, lines 3-15); and

(d) storing the data message in the mobile entity for subsequent access by a user, (col. 4, lines 39-45 and col. 6, lines 3-15).

Brilla does not specifically teach of pushing the data message to the mobile entity at a time determined with a view to avoid peak traffic.

In the same field of endeavor, Shaffer teaches of sending messages over a data-capable bearer service of a wireless radio infrastructure (col. 4, lines 35-48; the communication medium that the message is sent over can be a wireless infrastructure) and at a time determined with a view to avoiding peak traffic loading of the radio infrastructure, passing the data message to the mobile entity over a data-capable bearer service of the radio infrastructure, (col. 4, lines 35-48; col. 3, lines 18-35; col. 7, lines 9-22; abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Brilla by sending the data message to the mobile entity at a time determined with a view to avoid peak traffic as taught by Shaffer so that the cost of sending a message can be reduced and so that traffic congestion in the network can be reduced.

***Regarding claim 2***, Brilla, as applied above to claim 1, teaches everything except passing the message at a time corresponding to an off-peak time, however, as shown above, Shaffer teaches wherein the data message is passed to the mobile entity at a time corresponding to an off-peak charging rate through the mobile radio infrastructure (col. 4, lines 35-48) according to a predetermined tariff schedule held or accessed by the service system, (computer network server), (col. 2, lines 6-17; col. 3, lines 8-45; col. 2, lines 6-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Brilla by sending the data message to the mobile entity at a time determined with a view to avoid peak traffic as taught by Shaffer so that the cost of sending a message can be reduced and so that traffic congestion in the network can be reduced.

**Regarding claim 3**, , Brilla, as applied above to claim 1, teaches everything except passing the message at a time corresponding to an off-peak time, however, as shown above, Shaffer teaches wherein the data message is passed to the mobile entity (col. 4, lines 35-48) at a time corresponding to an off-peak charging rate through the mobile radio infrastructure according to a charging schedule dynamically changed to take account of the actual loading of the mobile radio infrastructure, this schedule being accessed at least periodically by the service system, (col. 2, lines 6-17; col. 3, lines 8-45; col. 2, lines 6-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Brilla by sending the data message to the mobile entity at a time determined with a view to avoid peak traffic as taught by Shaffer so that the cost of sending a message can be reduced and so that traffic congestion in the network can be reduced.

**Regarding claim 4**, Brilla, as applied to claim 1, teaches wherein the data message is passed to the mobile entity as shown above. Brilla does not teach at a time preset according to a schedule agreed with the operator of the mobile radio infrastructure for avoiding peak load periods on the infrastructure.

In the same field of endeavor, Shaffer teaches wherein the data message is passed to the mobile entity at a time preset according to a schedule agreed with the operator of the mobile radio infrastructure for avoiding peak load periods on the infrastructure, (col. 2, lines 6-17; col. 3, lines 8-45; col. 2, lines 6-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Brilla by sending the data message to the mobile

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entity at a time determined with a view to avoid peak traffic as taught by Shaffer so that the cost of sending a message can be reduced and so that traffic congestion in the network can be reduced.

***Regarding claim 5***, Brilla, as applied to claim 1, wherein the data message is passed to the mobile entity. Brilla does not specifically teach at a time negotiated with an arbitration system in communication with the mobile radio infrastructure, to satisfy transfer parameters specified by the service system for transfer of the data message through the mobile radio infrastructure.

In the same field of endeavor, Shaffer teaches wherein the data message is passed to the mobile entity at a time negotiated with an arbitration system in communication with the mobile radio infrastructure, to satisfy transfer parameters specified by the service system for transfer of the data message through the mobile radio infrastructure, (col. 2, lines 6-17; col. 3, lines 8-45; col. 2, lines 6-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Brilla by sending the data message to the mobile entity at a time determined with a view to avoid peak traffic as taught by Shaffer so that the cost of sending a message can be reduced and so that traffic congestion in the network can be reduced.

***Regarding claim 6***, Brilla, as applied to claim 1, teaches wherein the data message is passed to the mobile entity in response to the mobile radio infrastructure indicating to the service system that the mobile entity is available to receive the data message, (col. 4, lines 39-45 and col. 6, lines 3-15).



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**Regarding claim 7**, Brilla, as applied to claim 1, teaches converting the voice call to text at the service system for incorporation into the data message, (col. 4, lines 39-45 and col. 6, lines 3-15).

**Regarding claim 8**, Brilla, as applied to claim 1, teaches supplying the service system with a called party ID identifying the mobile device in response to transfer of the voice call to the service system by looking up a destination address for the data message in response to the called party ID, (col. 4, lines 39-45 and col. 6, lines 3-15).

**Regarding claim 9**, Brilla, as applied to claim 1, teaches wherein the data message is an e-mail message, (col. 4, lines 39-45 and col. 6, lines 3-15).

**Regarding claim 10**, Brilla, as applied to claim 8, teaches wherein the service system performs the looking up step, (col. 4, lines 39-45 and col. 6, lines 3-15).

**Regarding claim 17**, Brilla teaches an apparatus for enabling an audio message to be transferred to a mobile entity across a mobile radio infrastructure (abstract) comprising:

a receiver for an uncompleted voice call made towards the mobile entity, (col. 4, lines 28-35);

a processor for forming the uncompleted call into a data message addressed to the mobile entity, (col. 4, lines 33-39);

a memory for storing the data message, (col. 4, lines 33-39); and

a transmitter for retrieving the stored data message and pushing the retrieved stored data message toward the mobile entity via a data-enabled bearer service of the mobile radio infrastructure, (col. 4, lines 39-45; col. 6, lines 3-15).

Brilla does not specifically teach at a non-peak traffic loading time of the mobile radio infrastructure pushing the data message to the mobile entity.

Shaffer teaches of a transmitter for sending messages over a data-capable bearer service of a wireless radio infrastructure and at a time determined with a view to avoiding peak traffic loading of the radio infrastructure, passing the data message to the mobile entity over a data-capable bearer service of the radio infrastructure, (col. 4, lines 35-48; col. 3, lines 18-35; abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Brilla by sending the data message to the mobile entity at a time determined with a view to avoid peak traffic as taught by Shaffer so that the cost of sending a message can be reduced and so that traffic congestion in the network can be reduced.

***Regarding claim 20***, Brilla, as applied to claim 17, does not specifically teach wherein the transmitter is arranged for transmitting the retrieved stored data message during non-peak traffic loading time of the mobile radio infrastructure.

Shaffer, as applied above, teaches wherein a transmitter is arranged for transmitting the stored data message during non-peak traffic loading time of the mobile radio infrastructure, (col. 4, lines 35-48; col. 3, lines 18-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Brilla by sending the data message to the mobile entity at a time determined with a view to avoid peak traffic as taught by Shaffer so that the cost

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of sending a message can be reduced and so that traffic congestion in the network can be reduced.

***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10,13,14,16-17,19-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

10. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

(703) 872-9306, (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

220 20<sup>th</sup> Street S.  
Crystal Plaza two, Lobby, Room 1B03  
Arlington, VA 22202

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ovidio Escalante whose telephone number is 703-308-6262. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (6:30AM - 5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan S Tsang can be reached on 703-305-4895. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

**OVIDIO ESCALANTE**  
**PATENT EXAMINER**

*Ovidio Escalante*

Ovidio Escalante  
Examiner  
Group 2645  
December 13, 2004

O.E./oe

  
**FAN TSANG**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**